

THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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TUESDAY, BALTIMORE: DECEMBER 5, 1837

We insert in to-day's paper, a communication from one of our most enterprising young farmers, upon the advantages of lime as an improver of the soil; and while we bear testimony to his industry and perseverance, we must be permitted to observe that every thing he says with regard to the sterile character of his land prior to his use of lime is true to the very letter, and that it has been a source of great delight to us in passing by his estate within the last year to behold its highly improved condition. Fields which but a few years since we could scarcely cross for briars—where nothing else save the poverty and sedge grasses could grow, we saw clover, timothy, and the various grains, luxuriating in perfection, thus incontrovertibly proving that barrenness had been supplanted by fertility, that industry, enterprise, and intelligence, had triumphed over neglect and the abuse of years.

Thanking our young agricultural friend for his valuable communication, we trust that his enlightened example will excite among his brethren of the plough no other feelings than those of emulation—and that they will go and do likewise. And as he has broken the ice, we hope he will often grace our pages with the result of his experience and practice.

BROOKS' SILK SPINNING MACHINE, AND

THE SILK CULTURE.

We have always been sanguine with respect to the ultimate success of the silk culture in this country: our opinion was grounded in our honest belief of its great profits, its happy adaptation to our soil and climate and to the interests and wants of our people: but there was one difficulty which always presented itself to our mind, and made us fear that some years would have to revolve around before it would be fully established. *We allude to a want of a market for the cocoons.* Almost any farmer with his own domes-

tic force, could gather leaves, feed and attend the worms, and produce a crop of cocoons; but the latter without a market near at home, or the means of converting them into silk, being of a nature that forbid compression, and occupying much space, would not in that state bear distant transportation to find a market. And as matters stood a few years since, the only good effected in submitting the cocoons to the operation of the Italian reel, the one most approved, was to transform the delicate fibre from its conic shape into raw silk, which had again to be submitted to the operation of twisting before it could be said to be generally merchantable. All these difficulties, however, are, in our estimation, entirely removed by the introduction of the excellent machine invented and successfully put into practice by Mr. Adam Brooks of Scituate, Massachusetts. Of this machine, and its wonderful performance we had often heard, but could not from any description of its mode of operation, fully comprehend its very great use and peculiar fitness for the purposes of the American agricultural public. We had contemplated a jaunt to the eastward next spring for the purpose of examining the operation of one of Mr. Brooks' machines, and of gaining such a practical knowledge as would enable us to go into the silk culture the ensuing year, having already provided ourselves with an abundant supply of the *morus multicaulis* trees, the best variety of the mulberry for the feeding of worms and production of silk. The opportune arrival of Mr. Brooks in our city, however, last week, has saved us all that trouble and expense. We prevailed upon him to take his machine out to our residence in the country, where he put it into operation, and worked up about half a peck of cocoons, to the entire satisfaction of every one present, not only winding off the gossamer silken fibre from the cocoons, but at the same time converting it into a most beautiful *sewing silk*, doubled and twisted, equal in evenness and fineness to the best Italian, and greatly superior in elasticity and strength. This was all done with perfect ease, and so simple is the machine in its construction that any woman can obtain a competent knowledge of it in two or three hours.

One great object in the construction of this machine, arising from its simplicity and fewness of parts, is, that it but seldom, if ever, gets out of or-

der, if well treated; and another not less important is, that should it by any accident become deranged, almost any ingenious mechanic can at little cost put it in repair. These are desiderata which must largely contribute to bring it into general use, and render it a favorite with every one engaged in the silk culture. With one of these machines, no farmer need be at a loss for a market for any silk he may raise, as his wife and daughters without neglecting their other occupations, with the aid of a lad to turn the wheel, can manufacture all he may make into good sewing silk. His silk thus fabricated, as every one knows, will readily find a market near at home, in almost every village; but should a market not be thus convenient, it can easily and at little expense be transported to any of the larger cities, where it is sure to find a ready market and good prices. One of these machines, moved by a hand power, attended by a female and lad as above stated, can readily turn out from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of good sewing in a day. The value of the cocoons in their raw state is four dollars per bushel, that is \$4 per pound, a bushel making a pound; when manufactured into sewing, it will be worth from \$7 to \$11 per pound, according to the care and skill with which it may be fabricated. Let us now then, attempt an approximation to something like a calculation of the profits; and in order to do so, we will presume that a farmer has an acre in culture. We have in our unpretending Manual assumed, that an acre is competent to furnish foliage sufficient to support 540,000 worms; that calculation was based upon the supposition that they were to be fed upon the leaves of the *White Italian Mulberry*; but from our experience, we have no hesitation in affirming, that one acre planted in the *Morus Multicaulis*, or *Many Stalked Chinese Mulberry*, will furnish leaves enough to feed 1,000,000 of worms at the first feeding, and if the eggs be kept over, as they can be by being placed in an *ice house*, the same acre of trees will furnish foliage enough to feed a second crop of an equal number of worms. But let us wave the feeding of the second crop, and this will be the result.

A million of worms will produce 338 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of cocoons, which will yield 338 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of silk, which silk when made into sewing silk will be

worth at \$7 per pound, the minimum or lowest price, \$2333 33 $\frac{1}{2}$; if we deduct the expense of manufacture, as follows: 2 women, or girls, are competent to attend 4 machines, with the aid of 4 boys to turn the wheels: in 6 months, with easy work, these can convert into sewing silks, 333 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of silk. I set down the wages of the two women at \$8 per month, which for the 6 months they will be occupied, will amount to \$48; allowing their board to be worth \$10 per month, it will be \$110; the wages of the boys at \$5 per month, is \$120, their board at \$10 per month, is \$240; cost of the services of two women to reel 333 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of silk into skeins, say two months, board \$40, wages \$12; interest on cost of 4 machines, say, first cost \$40 each, transportation, \$5 = \$180; interest per annum at 6 per cent., \$10 80; cost of cleansing, coloring, and doing up into separate skeins, if done at a dye-house, \$1 per pound, on two-thirds, say 222 lbs. = \$222; cost of cleansing the balance of 111 lbs. 25 cents = 27 75, or for the whole process, \$249 75; cost of feeding the worms, if fed on *Morus multicaulis* leaves, \$41 63.

Now let us see how the account current will stand:

RECAPITULATION.

ONE ACRE OF SILK, IN ACCOUNT WITH CULTIVATOR.

	Dr.
For wages of two women 6 months,	\$36 00
For board of do.	120 00
For wages of four boys,	120 00
For board of " "	240 00
For cost of two women to reel,	52 00
For interest on cost of 4 machines,	10 80
For cost of cleansing, colouring, &c.	249 75
For cost of feeding the worms,	41 63
Balance as per contra,	<u>1,463 15$\frac{1}{2}$</u>
	<u>\$2,333 33$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

Cr.

By value of 333 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of sewing silk, at \$7 per pound,	\$2,333 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>\$2,333 15$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

By balance, or clear profit of one acre
in the silk culture, the silk converted into sewing silks, \$1,463 33 $\frac{1}{2}$

The agricultural reader will perceive, that in this estimate we have taxed the acre in silk culture with *laborers*, and the board of such labourers, as though the cultivator had been compelled to call in *extra help*, whereas we believe that there are very few who would engage in the business but would have the necessary help within themselves, for all purposes except feeding the worms, and this expense from the circumstance

that the leaves can be gathered and the worms fed just as well by children from 7 to 10 years of age, as by grown persons, it only being necessary to employ one careful hand in the cocoonry to give a general superintendence over them may be much reduced. And what more beautiful or interesting employment could a farmer ask for his wife, daughters and sons, than that of tending to silk worms, an occupation that the empresses and nobility of the *east* monopolized for centuries. He will also perceive that the cost of dyeing, cleansing and separating the skeins forms a heavy item, because it is presumed that this work is to be performed at a dyeing establishment; now the truth is, that any good housewife with the directions contained in the work we had the honor of publishing a year or two ago, may save to her husband all this expense, saving and excepting about 10 cents per each pound of silk, for dye-stuffs, making \$22.20.—If then we abstract these expenses, which may be saved, it will make a difference in favor of the cultivator of \$795 55. That the dyeing, cleansing and separation of the skeins may be as well done in each cultivator's family, we have no hesitation in affirming; for Mr. Brooks exhibited to us samples of sewing silk, which had not only been spun by his wife, but cleansed, dyed and put into skeins also, and we do not ask too much for it when we say, that it will lose nothing by comparison with the very best Italian sewings we have ever seen. He also shewed us some specimens of silk handkerchiefs which had been made by his lady, and wove on a common loom; these for softness, fineness, and high finish, were equal to any imported article in the market. The stamping of the figures on these were executed by Haliday of Lynn, Mass.

It may not be inopportune before we conclude to make a few remarks in explanation of our former *estimate* of the cost of attendants during the process of feeding, which occupies about 6 weeks at farthest. As we have before premised, that estimate was based on the supposition that the leaves were to be gathered from the white Italian Mulberry, and as the leaves of the *Morus Multicaulis* is nine or ten times larger than those of the former, the expense is consequently reduced in a proportionate ratio; but as we like to make full allowances, we have only in this estimate reduced the expense one half.

In our Manual we stated that the legislature of Mass. had granted a premium of 50 cents on every pound of *reeled* silk; they have subsequently repealed that act, and now grant a premium of \$1 on every 10 lbs. of cocoons raised in

the state; 50 cents per pound on all silk raised and reeled in the state, and 50 cents for all silk grown, thrown or twisted in that state; thus giving a premium of \$1 per pound to the producer and manufacturer of sewing silk, an amount fully equal to all the labor, where it is done as it should be, in one's own family. This act of high and exalted patriotism acts as an incentive among her citizens, and is producing the happiest effects upon the interest and well being of that ancient commonwealth. Should not her noble example urge upon the legislatures of the other states of the confederacy to make enactments granting similar bounties? We think it should.

We cannot close this article without mentioning that Mr. Brooks will deliver Reels in Baltimore, competent to perform the work of converting cocoons into sewing silk, for from \$40 to \$45; his residence is in South Scituate, Massachusetts, where he manufactures them extensively. He has already received premiums, medals, and certificates of excellence, from the following Institutions.

"The Agricultural Society of Plymouth county, Massachusetts."

"The State Agricultural Society of Massachusetts."

"Philadelphia Agricultural Society."

"Kennebec (Maine) Agricultural Society."

"New York State Agricultural Convention."

"Fair at Boston, Massachusetts," and the

"New York American Institute."

ADVANTAGES OF LIME.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:

DEAR SIR—Although unaccustomed to writing for the public, it gives me pleasure to comply with your request in my plain way in giving you my views in relation to the value of lime, and the result of my experience and observations in the use of it. Few have been more benefited by the experience of others, and none more willing to profit by the good example of a neighbor, I cannot of course object to offering my mite to the common stock, trusting that, like the widow's mite, it will be received with the same liberal feelings with which it is offered. At the age of eighteen I took possession of a large farm within six miles of Baltimore, which had been tenanted out for upwards of 40 years without any restrictions. To you who have a personal acquaintance with it, it would be unnecessary to say, that it was completely worn out; but a stranger may form some idea of its miserable condition, when I assure you that for several years before I took charge of it, the income from 600 acres did not amount to \$150 per year. I soon discovered that it was perfect folly to farm poor land, and directed my energies to improving. My attention was soon directed to lime, by an old English gentleman who had lately bought in my neighbourhood; but so strong were

the prejudices of the farmers generally to trying "visionary notions," that it was thought only those who had money to throw away could afford to use it; and as I had none to spare, I concluded to follow the example of my "old experienced and most thrifty neighbours," by sending a load of wood to the city, and bringing a back load of ashes. This I continued for several years, by which time I was fully convinced it was too slow a business, for I discovered that by the time I would reach the third or fourth field, I should have to go the rounds again; besides, with all my industry through the winter, we could not get up more ashes than would manure 19 or 12 acres, consequently requiring 20 years to improve 200 or 240 acres. This I thought would never do; to look forward to growing gray at so slavish a business, was rather a dull prospect for a man of my sanguine temperament. In the meantime I had been watching closely the effect of lime on my old English neighbor's farm, and was by this time convinced that there was something more than "visionary notions" in the use of lime, and at once looked to lime as the only way for me to get along; but how to manage it was the difficulty—I had not the ready cash to buy with, and was afraid to go in debt. I saw an abundance of limestone about three miles above me, which seemed to be little valued, and knowing I had plenty of wood, soon went to calculating what it would cost me to haul the stone and burn the lime, and at once satisfied myself that by doing the work "within myself" the cash expenses would not exceed 8 or 10 cents a bushel, whilst I should have to pay the lime burners 24 cents. I at once went to work to build a kiln that would burn 1500 bushels, and never shall I forget the concern it occasioned among my friends. Those who lived in the midst of limestone, thought it impossible my experiment would succeed, having such a distance to haul the stone, whilst my "old experienced neighbors" still thought it money thrown away to put lime on the land; and, never shall forget the earnestness with which an old and valued friend, Mr. T. admonished me of the hazard I was running, and the seriousness with which he attempted to dissuade me from my "wild notion;" the boy he was sure would ruin himself, for the old gentleman well knew that my cash means were very slender. "The boy," however, persisted, and I am sure I would not exchange the profits of my lime kiln for that of some of the gold mines. Every day convinces me more strongly, that but for my lime kiln, I should have been a broken farmer. My kiln was scarcely under way before the example was followed by another, and now, after a lapse of 8 or 10 years, they are as thickly dotted over the neighborhood as you will find in any part of the county where they have limestone on the spot, and it has become a proverbial saying, that wherever you see a lime kiln, "that man is well to do." As to the mode of applying it, I have ever pursued the same system, viz. spreading it on the surface, the quantity depending on the condition of the land; on very sterile soil, the quantity should not exceed 50 bushels per acre, and I doubt very much whether the product of any land will be increased for the first few years by a larger quantity; but where (as is the case with myself) it is important to save manual labor, you may safely put on land that has

a sod on it from 120 to 150 bushels per acre, and no doubt the effect will continue many years longer than if a smaller quantity was applied. On my farm, I have two kinds of soil, the gray rock and a gravelly soil; lime acts powerfully on either, but most so on the gray rock, and I find will admit of a much larger quantity being used at a time; on land that would not bring more than three barrels of corn to the acre, I am confident has often by one dressing of lime been made to produce the first year from 5 to 7 barrels, and land that a few years since was covered with poverty grass and briar bushes, now produces me fine crops of timothy, corn and wheat. It is highly gratifying to see the eagerness with which the young farmers of my neighborhood are improving with lime, and the white heaps in the spring afford a delightful variety to the appearance of the neighborhood. As long communications are never read, I will cut this short, with the promise to write you again. Yours, &c. W. G.

Baltimore County, Nov. 28.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

RAISING AND CURING PORK.

AUBURN, FREDERICK, CO. OCT. 29, 1837.
In vol. 2d. No. 6, of the Cabinet, a Chester county writer asks some person who is experienced in the preservation of pork, to communicate through the Cabinet, the best method of preserving that indispensable article in sweetness of flavor, during the hot months of summer. What little information I possess in curing bacon, as practised by me for a number of years, and which, on a fair trial, I am induced to believe will be found fully equal if not superior to the Burlington or even the celebrated Westphalia, I give with much pleasure.

In order, then, to have good bacon, it is necessary to have good hogs. By good hogs I mean those of an approved breed, proper age and size; much more depends on the breed of the hog than is generally supposed, and much, very much upon the age and size. The most approved breeds for bacon, are the cross of the Parkinson with the Siberian, or the Chinese with our common stock; the meat is more delicate in flavor and taste, and easier to be raised and kept fat. Hogs from fifteen to eighteen to twenty months old, are the best ages; and weight from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and eighty pounds. Hogs of less age than twelve or fifteen months, have too little firmness and solidity to retain their juices, and after smoking become hard and dry; the same objection holds good as to the weights under one hundred or one hundred and twenty. Hogs of two hundred pounds or upwards are too thick and large to be thoroughly salted and smoked; consequently difficult to preserve any length of time. The next thing to be considered is, the mode of fattening. I prefer a pen large enough to enable them to exercise and prevent crowding; in a close pen they will fatten quicker. I commence with corn, either shelled and set in troughs, or thrown to them in the ears; for the first four or five days they should be fed sparingly to prevent surfeit, and never at any time should more be given them than they eat up clean. If given in large quantities, it will either produce surfeit and prevent them from eating for a day or two, or they will waste it by chewing and throwing it out again. From six to eight weeks, according to the plight of the hogs when penned, (to say nothing about putting up in the increase of the moon and killing in the full,) will make them fat enough. My hogs are fed three times a day, morning, noon and night, and entirely on good sound corn, except occasionally throwing them raw potatoes or cabbages, which serves to cool the system heated by the corn. Charcoal or rotten wood, containing a large quantity of pyrolyginous acid, is constantly kept in the pen—they are regularly salted twice or thrice a week. I hold it as an established fact, that no food for hogs, except good sound Indian corn, can ever make bacon of the first quality. Slops will make fat hogs, but never can make prime bacon. Your hogs being now fattened, the next thing to be done is to kill or slaughter them. I have a small and very substantial pen made convenient to the slaughter house, so as to bring them into as small a compass as possible, for the greater facility of catching; as soon as one is caught he is brought out of the pen and laid upon his back on some loose planks a little elevated from the ground to admit the blood to escape; he is then stuck and held fast until dead; not permitting to struggle or wallow in his blood or become bruised, as a bruise at that time will be manifest even after it is cooked and brought on the table. As to the mode of scalding and cleaning, &c. &c. it is unnecessary to give any directions. Unless the weather is so cold as to endanger its freezing, it is suffered to hang out all night so as to become thoroughly cold and stiff, when it will cut up much more smooth and neat. As to the mode of cutting up, I shall say but little. I make six pieces from each hog for salting; the feet should always be sawed off instead of being cut off with an axe or cleaver, as it will leave a smoother surface and prevent any place for the lodging of skips. The feet should be cut off a little below the joint. The next and most important matter is the salting. It is almost impossible to find two persons who agree as to the best mode; some use fine, some coarse salt, some cayenne pepper, some sugar, some molasses, some nitre, and some none, and some again prefer brining. But as I have promised to give you my method, I shall proceed to do so. After cutting up my pork, I select my hams and shoulders, lay them side by side, skin down, on some loose planks elevated at one end to permit the blood to drain off freely; they are then salted, or what is called sprinkled, with the best clean Liverpool ground alum salt. After remaining in this situation for two or three days, or until they become perfectly white, they are then taken up piece by piece and laid on a clean table; to each ham and shoulder, according to size, I put two tea-spoonfuls or more of finely pulverised nitre, rubbing with the hand both the flesh and the skin side; it is then well rubbed with salt and laid in a clean tub—after putting in as many pieces, side by side, skin down, as the bottom of the tub will contain, I fill up all the interstices with salt, then another layer of meat and salt, and so proceed until the tub is full. In four or six weeks, in a good cellar, it will have absorbed as much salt as it ever will, (you see from this remark, I do not believe in over salting hams and shoulders.) Ten days or a fortnight, before taking out of the tubs, I have some young green hick-

dry wood cut and burnt by itself, the ashes collected and sifted; after taking the meat out of the tubs and wiping it dry with a clean coarse towel, it is laid in a wooden box sufficiently large to contain two pieces, the hickory ashes thrown over them and well pressed on with the hand; it very soon forms a hard incrustation over the meat, and prevents as well evaporation, drying and dripping, and is also one of the best preventives against bugs and skippers. After hanging in the smoke house for a day or two, the operation of smoking commences, which I continue for three months, or until the first appearance of the *green bottle fly*. My meat is smoked exclusively with green hickory wood; the green oak will answer very well. It cannot be smoked too much, though with the smoke there should be as little heat as possible; the largest pieces should be hung more immediately over where the fire is made. Early in the spring, say the first of April, or earlier, should the weather be warm, or you discover any of those *green coat gentry* about your meat house door, take down your hams and shoulders and pack them away in your salting tubs, placing between each layer of hams or shoulders, pieces of lathes to prevent too much pressure or coming too much in contact, otherwise they will be apt to mould where they press one upon another.—After filling your tubs in this way until about one foot from the top, fill up with hickory ashes pressed close. These are my ideas, obtained from experience, and thrown together in a very homespun manner, and should they on trial, be found to please the palates of others and be generally adopted, I may hereafter be benefited, provided the water of Pennsylvania boils hams as well as the water of Maryland, as I sometimes travel from home and am a great lover of good bacon. In conclusion, I must observe, that there is really as much in the proper mode of cooking a ham as there is in *curing*. You Pennsylvanians boil too much; the best ham that ever was cured in Maryland or Virginia, may be spoiled in Pennsylvania by injudicious cooking. Hams cured in this way—like pure wine—improve by age and arrive not at perfection until they are over two years old. One thing I omitted to remark in its proper place. A ham, to come on the table in perfection, should never be cut before cooking—the skin should not be taken off—the thinner it is cut the better.

With great respect, and my best wishes for a wider circulation of your very useful paper,

I am your most obd't servant,
T. W. JOHNSON.

From the Same.
LIME.

The discussion respecting the application of lime as a manure, reminds me of the anecdote of the old man giving advice to his son. "Put your lime," he said, "if possible, on your sod before it is ploughed. If you can't put it on before it is ploughed, put it on as soon as possible afterwards. And if you can't put it on after it is ploughed, then put it on the best way you can."

My design, at present, is to communicate a few facts, which have come under my immediate observation, and the result of the experience of others, in the application of lime as a manure.

In this vicinity it is becoming almost universal-

ly the practice, to apply the lime to the sod, the year previous to its being planted with corn.—With this method several advantages are connected. *First*, The lime may be hauled and spread, at any convenient time during the season—say, in May and June, between corn planting and hay harvest. *Second*, The crops will derive much more benefit from its being put on the land some length of time before it is ploughed, than to put it on just at the time of putting in the crop. It has been duly ascertained, that one of the principal effects of lime—is, the decomposition and bringing into action, the inert vegetable matter in soil. When lime is spread on the sod, it comes into immediate contact with the grass, and grass roots, than when the ground is first ploughed; in fields which have been partly limed on the sod, then ploughed, and the remainder limed at the time of planting with corn. I have observed in ploughing up corn stubble, that the part limed on the sod, ploughed up much mellower, than that limed *after* the sod was ploughed; presenting a rich vegetable mould not observable in the other part of the field.

There are no kinds of crops which have come under my observation—namely, corn, oats, barley, wheat, rye, potatoes, clover and timothy, but what are benefited by lime, with the exception of flax. Where flax was formerly raised to great perfection, a very inferior article is now produced, since the application of lime. This has almost led to the abandonment of its cultivation in many sections of the country.

Oats, however, if the lime is applied fresh the season it is sown, will rather be injured than benefitted by it, in preventing it from ripening. I have seen oats, in fields which had been recently limed, send up an indefinite number of suckers or young stalks from the roots—which, together with the parent stalk, would scarcely ripen if allowed to remain the whole season in the field; and the stubble would sprout up profusely after a crop was taken off. But when the lime has been applied a year or two previous, it is decidedly a benefit to the oats. Lime can be applied with advantage, whether put on fresh, or left exposed to the elements till it becomes cold. This has been exemplified in the application of mortar from old buildings which has been known to produce lasting effects. I have been told by a person who has had much experience in liming, that he has had clover to succeed better, after putting it on fresh slacked and hot, than in any other way.

The Lancaster turnpike, in the vicinity of the Great Valley, is supplied with stone from the quarries of primitive limestone in the south side of the valley. I have observed a field adjoining the turnpike of a thin silty soil—the subsoil of which is composed entirely of a slate gravel, (and perhaps there are many others of a similar nature and similarly situated;) which has had no burned lime applied to it for perhaps an age, and yet is remarkable for its productiveness—being far superior to many others in its vicinity, which are possessed of a much richer natural soil. Part of this field receives the flood of the turnpike, by which it becomes overspread with the pulverised limestone of the road; and the other part is visited, in dry weather, by clouds of dust—which in my judgment, is the great stimulant to its vegetative productiveness.

If these facts amount to anything, it appears that lime applied in whatever form, is a stimulant to vegetation. But the form and manner in which it may be most advantageously applied, I leave for others yet to determine.

A. Chester county, November 2nd, 1837.

From the *New England Farmer*.

BEET SUGAR.

We were much pleased by the reception of the following communication, together with a liberal specimen of the first fruits of a kind of a domestic manufacture, destined, as we hope and believe, to become of very great importance to this country, by rendering us independent of foreigners for one of our greatest and most expensive articles of household consumption.

Salem, Nov. 8, 1837.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—Sir: I take the liberty of sending you herewith, a small sample, from 5 lbs. of Beet root Sugar, manufactured by Mr. G. Perkins and myself, from roots grown at my cottage garden, at North Salem. In conducting this, our first experiment, we effected the process of rasping with my small grater cider mill, turned by hand, and expressed the juice from the pulp, by means of an old fashioned condemned lever press.

With so rude an apparatus as this, we could hardly promise ourselves any extraordinary results; in fact, our only object was, to satisfy ourselves that we could produce crystallized sugar. We obtained 8 1-2 gallons of juice from the 200 lbs. of beets, and taking Chaptal for our guide, followed out the process as delineated by him in the latter part of his *Agricultural Chemistry*; a book, by the way, which should occupy a place on the shelves of every Farmer's Library.

I have about 1000 lbs. of the sugar beet in my cellar, with which we intend to pursue our experiment, as also that of refining; and should we succeed in this last and most important process, we shall avail ourselves of an early opportunity of presenting you with a loaf of our first and finest quality. With much respect,

I remain your friend and servant,
PICKERING DODGE.

From the *Zanesville Gazette*.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

MESSRS. PARKE & BENNETT:—If you think the following experiment deserving the attention of my brother farmers, it is at your service.

Last spring, having a piece of ground which had been in grass for several years, I had it broken up as deep as possible with a strong ox team and plough adapted to the purpose. I then chequered it about 3½ by 3 feet and covered the crosses with long manure plentifully, and on this dropped the potatoes, taking for each hill a whole potatoe and cutting it in two. The potatoes were then covered about an inch and a half with earth, and the cultivator was afterwards run three times through the ground, but no fresh earth reached the growing crop. From this strip of ground 12 rods long by 21 feet in width, measuring from the adjoining corn across to the fence, I measured 100 bushels of potatoes, and a quantity, from 5 to 10, was put away without measurement. The quantity of land being about one tenth of an acre,

the yield was more than at the rate of 1000 bushels per acre, which at 25 cents, the price potatoes have brought this fall in Zanesville, would be \$250.

The kind of potatoes used was what are by some called the "long reds." It is proper I should say that this experiment was made in accordance with hints derived from the Genesee Farmer; and I have also this fall tested to my satisfaction the practicability of fattening hogs on apples.

About the first of September I put up six hogs, one of which was an old sow which had just suckled a litter of pigs, and was in a very thin condition. These I fed for three or four days on sweet apples, but at the end of that time I found they would not eat; I then threw them a quantity of very sour apples which they devoured rapidly. I afterwards fed them freely on a mixture of sweet and sour apples, giving them for drink the ordinary slop of the kitchen, and when that was not sufficient I gave them spring water; I never saw hogs thrive more rapidly. The sow I fed six weeks, the others only four, when I sold them to one of the Zanesville butchers, for market use. They were excellent pork.

It is my opinion that two acres of orchard will, taking the seasons on average, make as much pork as 6 or 8 acres cultivated in corn.

A MUSKINGUM FARMER.

Nov. 20th, 1837.

LIMESTONE,

GROUND, BUT NOT BURNED, FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The following paper, on the use of *Limestone, ground instead of burned*, for agricultural purposes, was read before the Lyceum of Natural History of New-York, by Wm. Patridge, Esq.

The facts therein set forth, are highly important, and worthy of being tested by those who have limestone on their farms. We ask for this subject, the attention of our readers, and of those who have heretofore tested or may hereafter test, the theory by experiment, to furnish us a statement of the result for publication. We shall also be much obliged to Mr. Patridge for a continuation of his favors.

To the President of the Lyceum of Natural History.

Sir—In a conversation I had with you on board a steamboat on the North river, sometime during the summer of 1835, relative to lime, as applied agriculturally, I mentioned the advantage of using it generally in a ground state, as plaster is now used, instead of burning it. You informed me, subsequently, that your farmer had applied some on your land in a state of powder, and found it decidedly beneficial. I then promised to send you my written opinion on the subject, and I now beg leave to fulfil that promise with an apology for delaying it so many months.

It is well known to every intelligent agriculturist, that soils covering limestone rocks are the most productive of any on the globe. I know of but one exception, when the limestone is too highly charged with magnesian earth. Our country affords many facts in proof of this assertion. I shall refer to two locations as all sufficient for my purpose. The State of Kentucky has a bed of limestone running underneath its whole sur-

face, and its natural soil has been produced, and is still producing by the abrasion of those rocks.

—The superior productive powers of the soil of the State is well known to every intelligent farmer in our extensive country, and is spoken of in terms of admiration by Europeans. That part of Pennsylvania extending from the Lehigh Water Gap to Easton, is a limestone country, and affords another instance of its highly productive powers.

In England, the soils deposited in valleys at the foot of limestone hills, are equally productive.—The valley running from the City of Bristol to the city of Worcester is of this description, and there is no soil more productive in Great Britain.—There are more than twenty spurs of hills bounding that valley, each containing large bodies of limestone rock, and the springs flowing from them, are so charged with limestone, as to incrust every thing lying in them. When the springs issue from the rocks high up the hills, they are much used for irrigating the higher lands, and the beneficial effects are visible to every observer.

Lime, in the state of Chalk, is also used very generally in land near to the Chalk Mountains in England.

The lower part of this State abounds in primitive limestone, and the preceding observations were made with a view to apply the facts, rectify a material error committed, as I conceive, by the farmers in using it on their land. They burn the limestone at considerable expense, and in that state use it for agricultural purposes. I would suggest, as a far better general application, that the limestone be merely ground, and in that state applied to the land. As this may be a new mode of application, I shall endeavor to shew wherein it is preferable to the present.

I have been frequently informed by farmers who use burnt lime on their land, that they keep it some months before using, and that then the good effects are not observed the first year. We have only to ascertain what these facts prove, and the whole mystery will be instantly solved. In burning limestone two materials essential to agricultural productiveness are driven off, its water and its carbonic gas. In its natural state it is a carbonated hydrate, when burnt it is caustic lime (oxide of calcium) made so by the heat driving off its water and carbonic gas. Why does the farmer delay putting it on his land, but for the simple reason that it is too caustic for vegetation. Why does it require to lie in the soil one year before producing any visible fertilising effect? It is for nothing more than to give it time to return again to a state of carbonated hydrate, the same condition it was in before burning.

I have said that limestone merely ground is the best general mode of applying it to agricultural purposes; there are some exceptions to this rule. When a soil contains "hard roots, dry fibres, or other inert vegetable matter, a strong decomposing action will take place between burnt lime, and the vegetable matter, rendering that which was before comparatively inert, nutritive." Where this is the case, it would be well for the farmer to use one-third burnt lime, and two-thirds of ground limestone, or any other proportion he may find most efficacious. For stiff heavy soils use limestone coarsely powdered, for in this state after being well ploughed and harrowed, so as to

mix thoroughly with the soil, it would so lighten it as to enable the sun and air to penetrate to the roots of its vegetation, thereby rendering the future crops more productive. For lighter soils it cannot be ground too fine. Our primitive limestone rocks are peculiarly well calculated for this purpose, as the particles are held together by a loose aggregation, and therefore easily reduced to small pieces, or to fine powder, at the option of the operator.

The question was asked, by a writer in a late New-York Farmer, "if it be possible that ground limestone can answer the purpose of plaster of Paris." I should say that it can, and it may be, eventually, to a better purpose. The fertilising property of plaster depends mainly, if not altogether on its hydratic property, that is, on its power to attract moisture during the night, and imparting it gradually to the plants during the day. The carbonate of lime possesses the same property in a considerable degree. I have never heard of these two limestones being analysed, for the purpose of developing their comparative powers of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere, and their facilities of giving out their moisture at atmospheric temperatures. To have this accurately performed, would be a desideratum with agriculturists.

We know that soils formed by the abrasion of limestone rocks are of the most fruitful description: we see its productive powers when land is irrigated with equal effect in the state of Chalk. Science has developed the properties on which this productiveness depends, and if our farmers would suit their appliances scientifically we should not now be receiving a supply of agricultural products from Europe.—[Winchester Republican.

PEACH TREE.

Peaches are of two kinds; the clearstone and the clingstone; but there are good varieties of each. The same sort can only be raised by grafting, or inoculation: This may be on apricots, or on plum trees, and will make the grafted trees longer lived. The trees should have a warm, dry, fertile soil: sandy loam is best. If the spot where they are planted be sheltered from the northerly winds, it will be the better. To raise the young trees, take stones that are fully ripe, and plant them in October. They will come up and grow to a good size in the course of the summer. They are to be kept clear of weeds, while in the nursery. At a year's growth, they may be grafted, or inoculated, and after two summer's growth, they may be transplanted. This may be done when the leaves have fallen in autumn, or in the spring. Take plants with one strong clean stem, or if they have two, cut one away, however fair. Let the downward root be cut off, in order that the tree derive its nourishment from earth nigh the surface, which will make the fruit less crude, and finer tasted. Be careful not to plant the trees too deep; for this is injurious to all fruit. Let the pruning of the new planted trees be omitted, till they have taken root.

In making a proper selection of trees, from which to graft or to inoculate, a due regard should be had to three essentials.

1. To obtain the grafts, or buds, from trees bearing the finest fruit.

2. That this fruit should ripen at different times, from the earliest to the latest of the season for peaches.

3. That the grafts or buds be taken from trees which are plentiful bearers; but not such as bear so plentifully as to be broken by their fruit.

But, perhaps, the too plentiful bearing of trees is a quality not properly descendible to those which are raised from them by grafting or otherwise. It would be well to ascertain this point by experiment.

It is said by some, that if the stones of peaches be buried immediately, without drying, they will produce trees bearing the same kind of peaches as those whence the stones were taken. This is well worthy of particular trial.

EXTRACTS RELATING TO SILK.

It appears that the importation of manufactured Silks, during the year ending Sept. 30, last year, amounted to more than *seventeen millions of dollars*, being near a million more than the preceding year.

The Committee of Congress, on the subject of silk, say that the disproportion which has existed for the last twenty or thirty years, between the increase in the consumption of silks and the increase of population, and which is becoming greater every year, will, it is believed, present the American silk growers with all the aid and encouragement which may be extended to them by the National and State Legislature, from producing material in sufficient quantities to supply the demand for at least another century. Such being the case no fears need be entertained of our stocking the market, so long as "trees will grow or water run."

The Committee say further, that "could a general diffusion of practical knowledge on the subject of cultivating the tree and raising the worm be effected, no doubt the United States would finally become one of the greatest silk growing countries in the world." A more thorough knowledge of the culture is now pervading every portion of the Union. The State governments are giving encouragement, and nothing wanted but that we should go ahead, under the existing state of things, with more perseverance than has yet been exhibited, and that another year will accomplish more than has been done in any preceding year. Our state governments are holding out encouragement to silk growers which they ought not to neglect.

Among the states offering a bounty, is the state of Maine—offering a bounty of 5 cents on every pound of cocoons grown within the state, and 50 cents on every pound of silk reeled.

Vermont offers a bounty of 10 cents on every pound of cocoon grown within the state.

Connecticut offers a bounty of one dollar on every hundred of Italian or Chinese mulberry trees, cultivated five years, and fifty cents on every pound of silk reeled on an improved reel.

But Massachusetts has done nobly, offering a bounty of 10 cents on cocoons, 50 cents for reeling a pound of silk, and fifty cents on throwing, equal to two dollars on the pound. It is now, the present year, ascertained that the bounty will cover the whole expense of gathering the leaves, feeding the worms, reeling and twisting—in other words, of putting it into raw silk; so that every

pound of silk raised in Massachusetts, shall be a clear profit to the silk grower. What greater encouragement than this can we ask for, when we can produce raw silk free of expense?—*Northampton Courier*.

RAINY DAYS.

How much time is thrown away by some farmers when the weather will not permit them to work out doors. And how well this time might be improved! There are many days and hours of wet weather in a year in which it is impossible to do work on a farm, and when these are lost, as they are by too many farmers of my acquaintance, they amount to a considerable sum. "Time is money," as my grand-father used to say—and further, "take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Now if this is good advice in money matters, it will surely apply to economy in time, to those hours and half days when the rain drives us under cover.

Well, how are these hours to be best improved? I will tell my brother farmers: get your selves a set of carpenter's tools, and make a work bench, and if you can plane a board and drive a nail you will find enough to occupy all your spare time.

The tools will cost but five or six dollars—such as are most necessary, and then you will be able to keep your outbuildings, fence, and many of your farming implements, in good repair. If your barn or stable door break down, mend it immediately the first rainy day. If a board is loose, put a nail in or replace it. If you want any plain, useful kitchen furniture, such as a pine table, benches, &c. take those occasions. But it is unnecessary to multiply the things that might be made or repaired in such times. Every farmer that looks around him (if he is not in the habit of so doing) will find the wood work on his place lamentably out of repair.

Besides, every farmer should accustom himself to the use of tools. When he wants a small job done, it wastes as much time often as it is worth, to go several miles after a carpenter. I know some farmers who have not a hatchet, drawing knife, auger, plane or working bench about their place.

The consequence is, their jobs and repairs generally go undone, and they have nothing to do in rainy weather. Is this economy? Yet such men will carry their grain five miles further to a market where they can get two cents' more on a bushel.

POOR RICHARD.

THE SUN FLOWER.

The Sun Flower is a plant of much greater value than is generally known. Instead of a few being permitted to grace a parterre, and considered only as a gaudy flower, experience warrants my saying it should be cultivated by every planter and farmer as part of his provision crop. It can be turned to profitable account on all our plantations; for certain purposes it is more valuable than any other grain known to us; inasmuch as it can be made to yield more to the acre in exhausted soil, with little labor, and with greater prospect of success.

Its seed are wholesome and nutritious food for

poultry, cattle and hogs, and very much relished by them.

From the seed an oil is obtained, with great facility, as delicate, it is believed, as that of olives.

They are also pectoral. A tea made of them is quite as effective as flaxseed, or any other, in catarrhal affections. On one occasion, this tea, sweetened with honey, was of so much more service to me than the prescriptions of my physician, that I attributed my early restoration to health to its agency alone. Certainly a favorable change did not occur until I used this tea, which I did upon the recommendation of a citizen of one of the upper counties of North Carolina.

Its leaves and stalks, in the green state, are preferred by cattle to any other provender. I have thrown green grass and fodder in one heap, and sun flower leaves in the other, to try the cattle, and they have commenced eating the latter first; this I have tried often with the same result. The whole plant, cut up in the green state, and boiled with cotton seed, or a little meal, affords a delicious food for cattle and hogs. To be convinced of this, let one taste the bruised leaves or stalk of the plant; he will find its flavor aromatic like that of the parsnip, with more sweetness.—*Southern Agriculturist*.

DUTTON CORN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1837.

Hon. J. Buel—Dear Sir:—Early last spring you shipped to me, at my request, a box of Dutton Corn. I was induced to give it a trial, by the various favourable accounts of it, in the "Cultivator," and the reputation it had otherwise acquired. The result of the trial is accurately stated in the annexed note, and may be relied on. The appearance of the crop in July, so early and so prolific, was gratifying to all who saw it. The applications for seed are so numerous, that I shall dispose of the whole crop for that purpose.

Very respectfully, W. L. Hirst.

I planted the Dutton Corn in a thin orchard of 2½ acres, preparing the ground by ploughing in the green sward and harrowing; no manure was applied. The seed was steeped, and rolled in hot ashes, and planted about 4½ feet each way the first week in May. I used the cultivator twice; on the 4th July, the corn in silk, and fit for cooking in the first and second weeks in August, but it was suffered to ripen on the stalks, and cut close to the ground early this month. The fodder is very tender and excellent. The yield is about 70 bushels to the acre. The main crop on the farm is the yellow gourd; but the Dutton is far superior: one hill of the Dutton yields more than three or four of the gourd, although the gourd seed was the best that could be procured. The two kinds of corn did not intermix; the fields were remote and the Dutton too early.

DAVID BURMAN.

Blockley Grove, near Philadelphia, Sep. 16, 1837.

P. S. I trust you will not cease to press on the public, the expediency of generally raising this species of corn: the crop is admirable, and even astonishing: the field, when the corn was nearly ripe, looking as if it was all ears. W. L. H.

Note.—We plant 3 by 2½ feet, and get 5,808 hills on the acre. Our correspondent planted 4

bout 4½ each way, and had but 2,151 hills. Thus we obtain 3,657 hills, or more than 2½ to his one on an acre; and yet he obtained 70 bushels without manure. We introduce this comparison to explain to incredulous readers the cause of northern corn crops being sometimes deemed incredibly large. It is, however, to be borne in mind, that our corn is of comparatively dwarf growth, and will bear crowding more than the southern varieties.

We beg here to remark, that there is a late twelve rowed corn, which has been mistaken and sold for the Dutton, particularly in Berkshire, co. Mass. It grows stouter and taller than the Dutton, and ripens two or three weeks later.—*Cultivator.*

TO THE TOBACCO PLANTERS OF VIRG'A.

One well acquainted with the tobacco trade in Europe, begs leave to recommend to the planters of Virginia, the advantage that would result both to them as well as to the shipper, of putting up their crops in much softer order than they have been heretofore in the habit of doing, with a view to the English market, where the use of leaf tobacco is very limited, and is becoming more so every year. The crops for some years past have been sent to market so dry and so much smoked as to be unfit for any of the continental markets, and the consequence is, that the tobacco of the Western country from affording more leaf and pliancy is rapidly gaining a preference over the dry tobacco of this state, which can be used with less advantage even by the manufacturer and stemmer at home. While recommending it to be put up in softer order, care should be taken that the order should be such as to pass through the sweat without mould, and the sooner the crop is prized the better. Every exposure to weather after cured, takes from it more or less of the qualities for which this plant is esteemed. Great Britain is the only market that wants very dry tobacco, and the consumption of Virginia Tobacco in the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland does not exceed 5000 hhd's. Leaf and 4 to 5000 hhd's. of Scrips. The greater part of our exports then are wanted for other markets than that of Great Britain.—*Rich. Whig.*

How to cook a Potatoe.—To boil a potatoe seems simple enough, and yet we can never find it well done. At the table of the great, a good potatoe is never seen, because if not eaten the very moment it is boiled the potatoe is good for nothing, and also because the refinement of peeling helps to destroy the savour. Another mistake is, to serve the vegetable in a covered dish, whereby the steam condensed by the cover falls upon the potatoe and it becomes sodden and waxy. If they are steeped in water long before they are boiled they become stale and watery. Put them into plenty of cold water with some salt. When they are about half boiled throw away the water, and pour fresh boiled water upon the potatoes from a tea-kettle, adding to it some salt. Let it boil up briskly.—When you have ascertained with a fork that the potatoes are very nearly done, throw in a cup full of cold water to check the boiling. The water will soon boil up again, and the potatoes will crack. Let the water then be drained off, and the potatoes be served up immediately

in an open dish with their skins on. The water upon them will evaporate the instant they are in the dish. They must be eaten at that moment, in ten minutes their fine flavor would be gone.

Magazine of Domestic Economy.

To make a wholesome food of Cashew Nuts.—Cashew nuts may be prepared as food, by blanching them with hot water to wash off the caustic oil, or roasting them in a pot like coffee; but care must be taken to avoid the smoke, which is very acrid. They may also be prepared by sticking them on fork, and burning them at a candle. The oil of the shell is abundant, and thoroughly roasts the kernel within. The kernel of the fresh cashew nut is made into an emulsion, like almonds, and universally used in the West Indies.

Useful Discovery.—A simple method to ascertain the presence of arsenic in food, however small a quantity, has recently been discovered; it is this: put a portion of the substance to be tried, and double its weight of soda, into a little glass tube. Close the open extremity of the tube with blotting paper, and then heat the other end with a taper. The arsenic is sublimated in a few moments, and adheres to the sides of the tube in the part which is not heated.

Easy method of purifying Water.—Take a common garden pot, in the midst of which place a piece of wicker work, on which spread a layer of charcoal of four or five inches in thickness, and above the charcoal a quantity of sand. The surface of the sand is to be covered with paper pierced full of holes, to prevent the water from making channels in it. By this process, which is at once simple and economical, every person is enabled to procure limpid water at a very trifling expense.

AUTUMN.

The dead leaves strew the forest walk,
And wither'd are the pale wild flowers;
The frost hangs b'ackening on the stalk,
The dew dr. ps fall in frozen showers.
Gone are the springs green sprouting bowers,
Gone summer's rich and mantling vines,
And Autumn, with her yellow hours,
On hill and plain no longer shines.

I learn'd a clear and wild-toned note,
That rose and swell'd from yonder-tree—
A gay bird, with too sweet a throat,
There perch'd and raised her song for me.
The winter comes, and where is she?
Away—where summer wings will rove,
Where buds are fresh, and every tree
Is vocal with the notes of love.

Too mild the breath of southerg sky.
Too fresh the flower that blushes there,
The northern breeze that rustles by,
Fin'd leaves too green, and buds too fair;
No forest tree stand stript and bare,
No stream beneath the ice is dead,
No mountain top with sleetly hair
Bends o'er the snows its reverenced head.

Go there with all these birds,—and seek
A happier clime, with livelier flight,
Kiss, with the sun, the evening's cheek,
And leave me lonely with the night.
—I'll gaze upon the cold north light,
And mark where all its glories shone—
See!—that it all is fair and bright,
Feel—that it all is cold and gone.

CHARLESTON AND CINCINNATI RAIL ROAD.

The Stockholders of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road held a meeting at Flat Rock, N. C. in October, and adjourned on the 18th ulto. Upwards of \$4,000,000 stock was represented, and the utmost harmony and unanimity marked all the proceedings. We learn from the Charleston Mercury that there was not a dissenting voice as to the propriety of vigorously prosecuting the enterprise, nor was any proposition made from any quarter to substitute any other route for that which has been heretofore adopted, by the Valley of the French Broad River, and which has been proved by the survey to be a much better one than had even been anticipated—the average fall for 140 miles from the summit of the Butt Mountain being but eight feet in the mile. The leading measures adopted embrace,

1st. The establishment of the Butt Mountain Gap—Knoxville in the State of Tennessee—and some point at or near Columbia, South Carolina, —as points in the road.

2d. The purchase of the Charleston Railroad, if the same can be effected on equitable terms, and pushing the State connexions through that road with the Southwest.

3d. The immediate extension of the branch from the Charleston road to Columbia, to be continued link by link through the centre of the State towards the Mountains, and as far as means may permit.

4th. An earnest appeal to the Legislature of Tennessee and Kentucky, for their concurrence in the bill granting banking privileges, and for liberal subscriptions on the part of these States, and a similar appeal to North Carolina for pecuniary aid.

To give the greatest possible effect to the appeal, the President of the Company was appointed a *commissioner* to the Legislature of Tennessee and Kentucky, to ask in behalf of the Company the assistance required. General HAYNE was unanimously elected President, and Colonel EDWARDS Treasurer. The mercury is further informed, that the surveys have been of the most satisfactory character, and the result of the whole proceeding has been to inspire fresh confidence in the enterprise. No instalment on the stock will be called for at this time. The Directors adjourned to meet in Columbia on the first Monday of December next, and the annual meeting of the Stockholders will take place at Ashville in October. A special meeting of the Directors was also resolved on at Lexington in September next.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notice of a communication on the use of lime; an account of Brooks' silk spinning machine; communication on the advantages of lime; on raising and curing pork; on the application of lime; experiment of best root sugar; experiments in raising potatoes, and in feeding hogs with apples; essay on the application of limestone, ground but not burned; culture of the peach tree; silk culture; work for rainy days; uses of the sun flower; cotton earn; advice to tobacco planters; to cook a potato; the cashew nut; useful discovery; to purify water; ode to autumn; Charleston and Cincinnati rail road; prices current; advertisements.

C—The office of the "Farmer and Gardener" is removed to the cor. Baltimore & North sts.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday			
	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100 lbs	6 00	7 00
CORN, yellow	bushel	75	80
White	"	57	60
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	11	
North Carolina,	"	10	12
Upland,	"	10	12
Louisiana — Alabama	"	9	
FEATHERS,	pound.	50	
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 37	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	11 00	12 00
Do. do. baker's.	"	—	
Super-HW. st. from stores	"	9 75	
" wagon price,	"	9 25	9 37
City Mills, super....	"	9 25	9 50
" extra	"	9 75	
Susquehanna,	"	—	
Rye,	"	—	
Kiln-dried Meal, in hds.	hhd.	23 50	24 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	5 00	5 25
GRASS SEEDS, whole, red Clover,	bushel.	6 00	6 50
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 50	4 00
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100 lb.	6 25	6 50
Slaughtered,	"	—	
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	
second,	"	7	
refuse,	"	5	
LIME,	bushel.	32	55
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, — ; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	37	38
Pearls, red eye,	bushel.	—	
Black eye,	"	75	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	—	
Ground,	barrel.	1 62	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	100	1 04
Susquehannah,	"	—	
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable	"	—	
for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	
" ground leaf,	"	—	
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	2 00	2 10
Red, best	"	1 85	1 95
Maryland inferior	"	1 75	1 85
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	43	44
" in hds.	"	42	42
" wagon price,	bbls.	39	
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	washed, unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, ...	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.,	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.	—	
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	barrel.	13	13
Shoulders, do	pound.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middlings, do	"	do	do
Assorted, country,	"	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100 lbs.	1 87	1 94
CHOP RYE,	"	—	1 75
Eggs,	dozen.	18	—
FISH, Shad. No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	2 75	2 87
Mackerel, No. 1, — No. 2	"	9 00	10 00
No. 3,	"	4 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank, par	VIRGINIA.
Branch at Baltimore, do	Farmers Bank of Virgi. 14 a 1
Other Branches, do	Bank of Virginia, do
	Branch at Fredericksburg do
Banks in Baltimore, par	Petersburg, 1 1 a 1
Hagerstown, ja	Norfolk, 1 1 a 1
Frederick, do	Winchester, 1
Westminster, do	Lynchburg, 1 1 a 1
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	Danville, 1
Do. payable at Easton, ... 1	Bank of the Valley, 1
Salisbury, 2 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney, ... do
Cumberland, 3	Do. Charlestown, do
Millington, do	Do. Leesburg, 1 1
DISTRICT.	Wheeling Banks, 1 1
Washington, } Banks, ip.c.	Ohio Banks, generally 6 a 7
Georgetown, } Banks, ip.c.	New Jersey Banks gen. 5
Alexandria, }	New York City, 1
PENNSYLVANIA.	New York State, 3 a 4
Philadelphia, 1 1 a 1	Massachusetts, 3 a 3 1
Chambersburg, 1	Connecticut, 3 a 3 1
Gettysburg, do	New Hampshire, 3 a 3 1
Pittsburg, 3 1	Maine, 3 a 3 1
York, 1	Rhode Island, 3 a 3 1
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 4	North Carolina, 5
Delaware [under \$5].... 6	South Carolina, 8 a 10
Do. [over 5].... 2	Georgia, do
Michigan Banks, 10	New Orleans, 12
Canadian do, 10	

THE GENUINE MORUS MULTICAULIS, AND GRAPE VINES.

The undersigned having a disposable stock of the genuine Morus Multicaulis, will sell at the following prices—For rooted plants, as of layers one foot and upwards high, to trees of 3 and 9 feet, from 10 to 30 dollars per hundred; and the cuttings from 10 to 40 dollars per thousand, and, as they may have 1, 2, 3 or 4 buds each, or at the rate of one cent a bud, in cuttings or limbs uncut, as may suit purchasers. The above stock of some hundred trees and several thousand cuttings, together with a large number of rooted Grape Vines at 20 dollars per hundred of kinds most select for American culture, to be engaged according to priority of application, made to the subscriber (if by letter) as postmaster at Brinkleville, Halifax Co. N. Carolina.

SYDNEY WELLER.

Nov. 9, 1837—21

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A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

UNCAS, a beautiful white Bull of the improved Durham short-horn breed, 3 years old, will be sold a bargain, \$250, as his owner, desirous of changing his cross-bought another bull at the sale of Mr. Whittaker's stock. Uncas has a pedigree tracing to the herd-book, and will be warranted pure.

Applications by letter to be post-paid. Address
EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY,
PRATT STREET,

Between Charles & Hanover sts. Baltimore, Md.

During the last four years the Proprietor has erected two extensive Establishments for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements generally, including an extensive Iron Foundry, Trip Hammer, &c. With these facilities, and the most experienced workmen, (many of whom have been several years in his employ,) and the best materials, he flatters himself that he will continue to give general satisfaction to his customers, his object is to confine himself to useful implements, and to have them made in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms.

The following are some of the leading articles now in hand, viz. his own Patented Cylindrical Straw Cutter, of various sizes and prices—these machines have never been equalled by a similar machine in any part of the world.

Corn and Tobacco Cultivators Superior Grain Cradles Weidron Grain and Grass Scythes

A great variety of Ploughs of all sizes, with wrought and cast iron Shares Swingle Trees and Hames Also, a great variety of Manure Forks, Shovels, &c. English Corn Hoes Superior American made Cast steel Hoes, with handles

Wheat FANS, of various sizes Mattocks, Picks and Grubbing Hoes Corn Shellers All kinds of Grass SEEDS and Seed Grain bought and sold by him, and particular attention paid to their quality.

Likewise constantly on hand a general assortment of Mr. D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS, raised by himself, and warranted genuine. All communications by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

J. S. EASTMAN.

MULBERRY TREES. 75,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis, all on their own bottoms, of various sizes, from one to six feet, at the lowest prices. The wood is well matured and very perfect, and they have become acclimated, by successive propagation in a most exposed locality. Prepared Cuttings will be supplied at the lowest rates.

3,000 hybrid short jointed Mulberry, with large leaves, very hardy and on their own bottoms—5 to 6 ft. in height.

20,000 Chinese Morus expansæ, with large smooth glossy leaves, very succulent and nutritious, and greatly loved by the worm. This is a most valuable variety for the North, being very hardy, and none more highly esteemed in France. They are grafted on the white mulberry, which increases their hardiness, and are 5 to 7 feet in height. This is the only grafted kind.

3,000 Dandolo or Mozzettiana Mulberry, 1 and 2 years old from seed, a most excellent variety, with large leaves and very hardy

10,000 Brussa Mulberry, very hardy 25,000 Florence Mulberry, leaves nearly entire 30,000 white Mulberry, 1 to 2 years old

65 lbs. white Italian Mulberry Seed 750 lbs. white and yellow Sugar Beet Seed

GPriced catalogues of the above, and of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, splendid Dahlias, and Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, sent gratis to every applicant. Orders sent per mail will meet prompt attention, and the trees be packed carefully and forwarded as desired. Companies or individuals desirous to contract for large numbers of trees will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

W.M. PRINCE & SON.

New York, Nov. 22—28.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The subscriber has now growing at his residence about 2 miles east of BALTIMORE, MD. between 25,000 and 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, which are ready for sale. EDWD. P. ROBERTS.